

9-1-1993

# Serials of the Energy Information Administration

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# SERIALS OF THE ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

**Bert Chapman**

Energy is an important element of the American economy. At the same time, it plays a vital role in American foreign policy and national security, as recent and ongoing developments in the Middle East illustrate. This heightened level of influence in national consciousness is a relatively recent phenomenon and has led to the production of numerous energy information sources from commercial and governmental sources.

The U.S. government is a major source of energy information. Until recently, however, locating this information from a reliable and centralized government source was a challenging experience. According to a General Accounting Office study, as recently as 1976, 238 major governmental energy data gathering programs were operated by 23 executive branch departments and independent agencies, with sources for this data including the Federal Power Commission, Federal Energy Administration, and Bureau of Mines.<sup>1</sup> The 1973 Arab oil embargo highlighted the consequences of not having a centralized source of energy information. Congressional reaction to this problem came in the form of Public Laws 93-275 (Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974) and 95-91 (Department of Energy Organization Act), which led to the creation of the Department of Energy (DOE) and the Energy Information Administration (EIA).<sup>2</sup>

EIA was congressionally mandated to be a separate entity within DOE and separated from DOE's role in "formulating and advocating national energy policy."<sup>3</sup> According to its statutory charter EIA's overall goal consisted of producing

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a central, comprehensive, and unified energy data and information program which will collect, evaluate, assemble, analyze, and disseminate data and information which is relevant to energy resource reserves, energy production, demand, and technology, and related economic and statistical information,...which is relevant to the adequacy of energy resources to meet demands in the near and longer term future for the Nation's economic and social needs.<sup>4</sup>

From this demanding charter EIA has grown to be the third largest statistics-producing agency in the federal government, providing energy data, forecasts, and analysis for Congress, the Executive Branch, states, industry, and the general public.<sup>5</sup> EIA consequently publishes numerous serials which disseminate this data. Some of this information is accessible electronically through the Electronic Publishing System (EPUB) bulletin board, which is accessible 24 hours daily from a PC and asynchronous modem at (202) 586-2557.<sup>6</sup>

EIA publications serve many purposes. The 1990 Department of Energy Annual Report stated that the Defense Department made extensive use of EIA data in implementing Operation Desert Shield. EIA provided information to Congress and the public on the reasons for 1990 oil price increases and charges of anti-competitive market behavior by oil companies and on the quantity and quality of heating fuel supplies and inventories.<sup>7</sup>

The possession of reliable energy information also illustrates the importance of energy in our individual lives and national public policy. A recent Bush administration declaration on this subject observes:

Energy is woven into the fabric of our daily activities and is a major factor underlying the strength of our economy. The fact that the United States represents less than 5 percent of the world's population, but produces one-fourth of global economic output testifies to the strength of our economy and the high standard of living we enjoy. Energy lies at the heart of this productivity.<sup>8</sup>

This same document also stresses the importance of energy in our individual lives and actions:

To make well-reasoned personal and public policy decisions about the risks and benefits of a wide range of energy issues—from conservation to hazardous waste disposal—the average citizen must possess at least a basic understanding of energy-related subjects. Currently,

however, adults, schoolchildren, and school teachers generally lack knowledge of energy-related issues. For instance, in one study, only 32 percent of teachers and high-school seniors correctly chose wind as the renewable energy source among wind, natural gas, and coal; and only 19 percent knew that petroleum supplies most of the Nation's energy; and only 16% knew that coal is used to produce electricity.<sup>9</sup>

Recognizing the existence of publications, such as those produced by EIA, can partially address these problems. Many of these publications are serials available in paper, microfiche, or floppy diskettes at federal depository libraries and through the Government Printing Office's sales program. These serials contain information that can be used by both individuals and businesses for a variety of purposes. They also carry the names and telephone numbers of relevant EIA personnel so that users can request additional information directly.

The following annotated list contains descriptions of some of these serials. The author has selected major energy sectors most likely to affect individual personal and financial lives as a result of frequent or regular use and consumption of their products. These sectors are general, petroleum, natural gas, electric, nuclear, and others. Titles are arranged in Superintendent of Document (SuDoc) order within each category. Although EIA produces serial publications dealing with coal, they are not included because coal is not a significant part of the regional economic context in which this article is written.

This context is influenced by the consumption of coal as a process fuel and intermediate fuel product in Texas and Louisiana in 1988 and 1989 and by the influence of petroleum and affiliated industries in Jefferson County, Texas, employing over 5,000 people and with a 1990 annual payroll exceeding \$13 million.<sup>10</sup> The principal economic influence on southeast Texas' development was the Spindletop oil strike of 10 January 1901, which occurred near the present Lamar University campus. Spindletop stimulated an economic boom, which increased the population of Beaumont, Texas, from 9,000 to 50,000 between 1901 and 1902 and, according to a recent assessment of petroleum industry development, revolutionized the American oil industry by moving its center of production and training ground from Pennsylvania and Appalachia to the southwest.<sup>11</sup>

#### GENERAL

*Annual Energy Review*. 1977-. \$21. Indexing: None. OCLC 3793497. ISSN 0161-5807. SuDocs no. E3.1/2:.



GPO Item 0429-J-01. S/N 061-003-00760-1. Issue examined: 1991.

This publication provides an overview of major energy developments each year. Its "Major Energy Developments" column for 1990 highlighted the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait while also summarizing trends in energy consumption, exploration, production, imports, policies, and major energy legislation enacted in 1990 such as the Clean Air Act Amendments (Public Law 101-549).

*Annual Energy Review* is divided into eleven sections whose contents include energy overview, energy consumption indicators, selected financial indicators, energy resources, petroleum, natural gas, coal, electricity, nuclear energy, renewable energy, and international energy. Features in these sections include quantitative data and analysis with significant historical scope and coverage.

Information readers may obtain includes motor vehicle fuel consumption and mileage, fossil fuel prices, annual net incomes of domestic and foreign petroleum and natural gas industries, estimated undiscovered crude oil and natural gas recoverable reserves, proven liquid and gaseous hydrocarbon reserves, the value of crude oil imports from selected countries, natural gas withdrawals by state, location, and gas well productivity, anthracite coal prices, net generation of electricity by renewable energy resource, and international hydroelectric power generation by selected countries.

Appendixes list thermal conversion factors, energy units in perspective including metric conversion tables, Gross National Product (GNP) dollars and deflators, a U.S. Census Region map, and explanations of the various methodologies used compiling these statistics. A glossary is included.

*Annual Energy Outlook*. 1982-. \$9; Supplement \$11. ISSN 061-003-00748-1; 0742-7328. Indexing: None. OCLC 9868493. SuDocs no. E3.1/4:. GPO Item 0429-J-01. S/N 061-003-00740-6. Issue examined: 1992.

*Annual Energy Outlook* provides assessments and projections for U.S. energy policies until 2010, showing two trends as dominant. One trend sees a continued and increasing reliance on petroleum imports; the other sees increased energy efficiency on the part of U.S. consumers and businesses.<sup>12</sup>

The 1992 volume opens with a general assessment of energy policy by recent EIA administrator Dr. Calvin Kent. It lists highlights of recent historical and current trends and energy policy while making projections utilizing high and low economic growth scenarios along with high and low oil prices placed in the context of international energy developments and proposed domestic energy policy legislation. Subsequent sections address U.S. energy end use in buildings, industry, and

transportation, the oil and gas outlook focusing on production, supply, demand, price, and regulatory uncertainties, and the outlook for electricity and coal focusing on topics such as demand, price, and environmental regulations.

Appendixes provide projections for growth rates in various energy sectors utilizing high and low economic growth scenarios, the long-term effects of price volatility, and the conversion factors used to produce *Annual Energy Outlook*.

The 1992 supplement volume opens with projections for various energy commodities until 2010. It then breaks up into sections consisting of international, national, and regional data and projections of coal, oil, and nuclear supplies, disposition, and prices, and energy consumption figures and projections. An appendix is included.

*Assumptions for the Annual Energy Outlook*. 1990-. \$5. Indexing: None. SuDocs no. E3.1/4-3:. GPO Item 0429-J-01. S/N 061-003-00744-9. Issue examined: 1992.

This title serves as a supplement to *Annual Energy Outlook* (AEO) with its purpose being to provide key quantitative assessments of the data listed in AEO forecasts.

The introduction outlines the methodologies used to compile AEO data. Subsequent sections list world oil prices and macroeconomic assumptions, coal supply assumptions, and electric power assumptions. Specific assessments for areas within these sections deal with natural gas market forecasts, world oil prices, and the residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors.

Appendixes summarize model documentation and contain maps of U.S. census and federal regions.

*Monthly Energy Review*. 1983-. \$71. Indexed: *Bibl. & Ind. Geo.*, *Energy Info. Abstr.*, *Fuel & Energy Abstr.*, *Key to Econ. Sci.*, *Mid. East: Abstr. & Ind.*, *PROMT*. OCLC 1798576. ISSN 0095-7356. SuDocs no. E3.9:. GPO Item 0434-A-02. S/N 761-007-00000-9. Issue examined: August 1992.

*Monthly Energy Review* provides coverage of energy production and development on a national and international scale. Each issue opens with listings of prominent articles from previous issues and the *EIA Data News* column featuring information concerning important energy developments.

*Monthly Energy Review's* main body consists of sections focusing on energy overview, energy consumption, petroleum, natural gas, oil and gas resource development, coal, electricity, nuclear energy, energy prices, and international energy providing statistics and

charts documenting production, conservation, and price figures and trends preceded by concise summaries.

Each issue concludes with an appendix listing physical and thermal conversion factors for various commodities and a glossary of energy terminology.

*International Energy Annual*. 1979-. \$11. Indexing: None. OCLC 7138645. ISSN 0731-5341. SuDocs no. E3.11/20:. GPO Item 0435-H. S/N 061-003-00742-2. Issue examined: 1990.

*International Energy Annual* offers an overview of global energy trends, statistics, and developments for over 190 countries with primary emphasis on petroleum, natural gas, coal, and electricity. Sources for this data include published sources and reports from U.S. Embassy personnel in foreign countries.

An executive summary lists overall international energy trends and focuses on production and consumption trends in the aforementioned commodities for selected geographic regions. Statistics are provided for numerous countries. The next seven chapters provide summaries, statistics, and charts focusing on primary energy production and consumption, petroleum supply, disposition, and refining capacity, natural gas supply and disposition, coal supply and disposition, electricity supply, consumption, and capacity by type, and world energy reserves. These chapters conclude with citations to U.S., foreign, and international government publications used in compiling this data.

*International Energy Annual* concludes with appendixes listing energy production statistics converted from metric to British thermal units, international energy prices, other conversion tables, and a glossary. The cumulative effect of these contents is a volume that will enable the user to gain enhanced understanding of international energy statistics and developments while not being overwhelmed by technical jargon or incomprehensible statistical tables.

*International Energy Outlook*. 1982-. \$3. Indexing: None. OCLC 13696840. SuDocs no. E3.11/20-3:. GPO Item 0435-H. S/N 061-003-00708-2 1991. Issue examined: 1992.

*International Energy Outlook* assesses the long-term outlook for international energy markets. An executive summary covers the potential impact on world energy markets of recent political and economic changes in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Subsequent sections examine the world oil market, world energy consumption, and conditions in currently and formerly centrally planned economies such as those in Eastern Europe. Topics covered in these sections include projections of world oil consumption, energy vulnerability, environmental considerations, and energy

reserves and prospects for the former Soviet republics. A bibliography and a methodical appendix are included.

*EIA Publications Directory*. 1977-. Indexing: None. OCLC 04943360. SuDocs no. E3.27:. GPO Item 0429-T-49. Issue examined: 1991.

This is an annual directory of Energy Information Administration publications. The initial section provides citations and abstracts to EIA reports with individual entries arranged by abstract number, title, report number, frequency, and National Technical Information Service (NTIS) ordering information.

Subsequent sections feature an alphabetically arranged subject index, report number and title indexes, and ordering information for EIA products. Sample Government Printing Office (GPO), NTIS, and National Energy Information Center ordering forms are included.

*Short-Term Energy Outlook: Quarterly Projections*. 1982-. \$14. Indexing: *Energy Res. Abstr.*, *PROMT*. ISSN 0743-0604. SuDocs no. E3.31:. GPO Item 0429-K-01. S/N 761-013-00000-9. Issue examined: August 1991.

Each issue provides future projections of short-term energy supply, demand, and prices. Coverage begins with highlights of general U.S. economic performance plus trends in general and specific energy sectors. Detailed emphasis is given to the performance of and projections for petroleum and related by-products such as motor gasoline, jet fuel, and distillate and residual fuel oil. Projections, analysis, and statistics are also provided for other major energy sources such as natural gas, coal, and electricity.

*Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption and Expenditures*. 1989-. \$25. Indexing: None. OCLC 26001612. SuDocs no. E3.43/2-2:. GPO Item 0435-M. S/N 061-003-00753-8. Issue examined: 1989.

This annual summarizes commercial building energy consumption and expenditures from 1979 to 1989. It opens with an executive summary and introduction providing background on the survey data used in compiling this work.

The principal sections of *Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption and Expenditures* chronicle commercial buildings energy consumption by building activity, energy source-specific issues, and detailed tables featuring commercial building consumption of major fuels, census region fuel expenditures, peak seasonal electricity demand, and natural gas and fuel oil consumption and expenditures.

Appendixes list detailed summaries of survey compilation and methodology, types of buildings surveyed, U.S. climate zone and census region maps,



survey forms, and pertinent EIA energy consumption publications. A glossary is included.

*State Energy Price and Expenditure Report*. 1987-. \$14. Indexing: None. SuDocs no. E3.42/3:. GPO Item 0435-E-24. S/N 061-003-00722-8. Issue examined: 1989.

The annual provides state energy price and expenditure estimates for 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the United States as a whole. An introduction explains the five sectors—residential, commercial, industrial, transportation, and electric utility—used to compile data in this volume.

*State Energy Price and Expenditure Report* proceeds to summarize national energy prices and expenditures and state rankings for selected categories. The heart of this publication lists national and state energy price and expenditure estimates for a variety of commodities for the years 1970, 1975, 1980, and 1985-1989.

A documentation section provides further information on the methodologies used to determine price and expenditure information for various commodities. The conclusion summarizes changes in this work since its previous edition.

An appendix and a glossary are included.

*Profiles of Foreign Direct Investment in U.S. Energy*. 1983-. \$3.25. Indexing: None. OCLC 12085110. SuDocs no. E3.52:. GPO Item 0435-E-38. S/N 061-003-00751-1. Issue examined: 1990.

This annual summarizes the activities of foreign affiliated companies owning or controlling U.S. energy sources and supplies.

*Profiles of Foreign Direct Investment* opens with an executive summary, which reveals that foreign affiliated companies possessed 16 percent of U.S. oil production, 25 percent of U.S. coal production, and 28 percent of U.S. refining capacity in 1990.<sup>13</sup> It proceeds with an introduction examining recent developments in overall foreign investment in the United States. Subsequent chapters analyze and quantify this investment in American petroleum and coal and in overall U.S. energy operations, and describe financial profiles and transactions of foreign affiliated U.S. energy companies. An appendix is included.

## PETROLEUM

*Petroleum Supply Monthly*. (Distributed in microfiche) 1982-. \$78. Indexing: *Chem. Abstr.*, *Predicasts*. OCLC 11713577. ISSN 0733-0553. SuDocs no. E3.11/5:. GPO Item 0435-J-01. S/N 761-011-00000-6. Issue examined: May 1992.

*Petroleum Supply Monthly* covers the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and within major U.S. geographic regions. Data are presented for sectors such as petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, natural gas processing plant and fractionator operators (responsible for chemically separating products during processing), transporters, and major inventory holders.

Each issue is divided into summary and detailed statistical sections. The examined issue has a feature article on the U.S. petroleum trade for 1991 along with a column highlighting overall monthly petroleum industry trends.

Appendixes include petroleum area district descriptions and maps along with methodological explanations. A glossary is included.

*Petroleum Supply Annual*. 1982-. \$10 (vol. 1); \$31 (vol. 2). Indexing: None. OCLC 8771430. SuDocs no. E3.11/5-5:. GPO Item 0435-J-01. S/N 061-003-00702-3 vol. 1 1990. S/N 061-003-00759-7 vol 2. 1991. Issue examined: 1991.

This two-volume publication provides information about the supply and disposition of crude oil and petroleum products. The first volume opens with a feature article examining trends and developments in the supply of U.S. petroleum.

The volume is subsequently divided into three sections—summary statistics, detailed statistics, and refinery capacity—which collectively describe major petroleum industry trends, including data on supplies for various petroleum commodities, refinery capacity and operations, imports, exports, and refinery sales and mergers.

The second volume contains cumulative monthly statistical compilations replacing figures issued in *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. This concluding volume of *Petroleum Supply Annual* also features appendixes containing descriptions and maps of the refining districts constituting Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PAD) and explanations of pertinent statistical methodology. Glossaries are included.

*International Oil and Gas Exploration and Development Activities*. (Distributed in microfiche) 1988-. \$14. Indexing: *Amer. Stat. Ind.* OCLC 20637272. ISSN 1044-1824. SuDocs no. E3.11/20-4:. GPO Item 0435-H. S/N 0761-019-00000-7. Issue examined: October-December 1990.

This quarterly monitors oil and natural gas discoveries in foreign countries with analysis of consequent reserve additions. It opens with an introduction and overview of trends and developments in international petroleum and natural gas exploration featuring highlights of developments in these areas from

countries such as Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Indonesia.

Appendixes document foreign oil and gas discoveries, modified petroconsultants' reserve actions, and world oil and natural gas reserves with tables and maps. A glossary is included.

*Petroleum Marketing Monthly*. (Distributed in microfiche) 1983-. \$87. Indexing: *Energy Info. Abstr.* OCLC 15377320. ISSN 0741-9643. SuDocs no. E3.13/4:. GPO Item 0434-A-20. S/N 0761-010-00000-0. Issue examined: March 1992.

This monthly provides information and statistical data on various crude oil and refined petroleum products. Contents include summaries of crude oil and petroleum products and first sales of petroleum products for consumption.

An explanatory notes section lists federal and state motor fuel taxes and methodological explanations of data acquisition methods. A glossary is included.

*Petroleum Marketing Annual*. (Distributed in microfiche) 1985-. \$21. 1990. Indexing: None. OCLC 16447941. SuDocs no. E3.13/4-2:. GPO Item 0434-A-20. S/N 061-003-00680-9. Issue examined: 1989.

*Petroleum Marketing Annual* contains data on crude oil costs and refined petroleum product sales for industry, government, private sector analysts, educational institutions, and consumer use. It also incorporates data on crude oil first purchase price, free on-board and landed cost of imported crude oil, refiner acquisition costs, and sales data for gasoline, distillates, kerosene, aviation fuel, propane, and residual petroleum by-products.

The volume opens with petroleum industry highlights and summary statistics including the impact of the Exxon Valdez oil spill, then proceeds with detailed statistical coverage of the aforementioned items. It has a glossary and an appendix.

*Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. (Distributed in microfiche) 1980-. \$51. Indexing: *Amer. Stat. Ind.*, *Energy Info. Abstr.* OCLC 6023575. SuDocs no. E3.32:. GPO Item 0429-T-58. S/N 761-015-00000-1. Issue examined: 6 March 1992.

*Weekly Petroleum Status Report* provides petroleum supply data augmented with historical information, selected prices, and forecasts based on petroleum company submissions for the week ending the preceding Friday morning.

The examined issue opens with highlights covering refinery activity, stocks, net imports, products supplied, and prices. The tables and figures constituting the heart of this volume provide current and some retrospective data of the aforementioned features.

An appendix and a glossary are included.

*U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquid Reserves*. (Distributed in microfiche) 1979-. \$7. Indexing: None. OCLC 8172489. ISSN 0731-924X. SuDocs no. E3.34:. GPO Item 0429-K-02. S/N 061-003-00721-0. Issue examined: 1990.

This annual presents estimates of proven crude oil, natural gas, and natural gas liquids for the United States, selected states, and state subdivisions as of the year covered.

An executive summary lists the impact of Iraq's conquest of Kuwait on energy prices and discusses U.S. crude oil and natural gas discoveries and exploration. The introduction explains different classifications of reserves and subsequent chapters provide an overview of trends in crude oil, natural gas, national and state oil, and natural gas liquid statistics.

Bibliographic references are provided as are methodological appendixes with historical reserve statistics and a glossary.

## NATURAL GAS

*Natural Gas Monthly*. (Distributed in microfiche) 1981-. \$73. Indexing: *Chem. Abstr.* OCLC 9314116. ISSN 0731-9479. SuDocs no. E3.11:. GPO Item 0435-E-10. S/N 761-008-00000-5. Issue examined: June 1991.

*Natural Gas Monthly* summarizes trends and developments in the natural gas industry. An introduction summarizes natural gas productive capacity for the lower 48 states from 1980 to 1991. The overview section lists data on natural gas supply, disposition, prices, and underground storage as well as a summary of pertinent congressional natural gas legislation. These data are broken down in monthly, annual, state, and national increments.

Appendixes feature explanatory notes, data sources, statistical considerations used in data compilation, and other relevant EIA reports and feature articles. A glossary is included.

*Natural Gas Annual*. 1979-. \$13 (vol. 1); \$14 (vol. 2); Supplement \$9. Indexing: *Energy Info. Abstr.* OCLC 8702847. ISSN 0732-6627. SuDocs no. E3.11/2-2:. GPO Item 0429-K-03. S/N 061-003-00730-9, (vol. 1); S/N 061-003-00731-7, (vol. 2); S/N 061-003-00755-4, Supplement. Issue examined: 1990.

This yearly publication covers the supply and disposition of natural gas to industry, consumers, educational institutions, and federal and state agencies in two volumes. Volume 1 profiles the natural gas industry with an overview of key developments in this field. Statistics are provided for national natural gas



production, transmission, and consumption with further breakdowns in these areas by census division and state. Volume 1 concludes with historical statistics on natural gas and appendixes covering methodological data, metric and thermal conversion tables, other pertinent publications, and a glossary.

Volume 2 provides more detailed national historical data covering 1930-1990 and state data from 1967-1990 featuring topics such as natural gas wellhead value, the number of producing wells per state, natural gas movement and consumption by state, and the average price of natural gas delivered to consumers and electric utilities. An appendix and a glossary are included.

A supplemental volume to the 1990 *Natural Gas Annual* profiles selected natural gas companies. The portraits of these companies examine their market regions, customer base, and ongoing operations along with production and delivery statistics. A glossary is included.

*Statistics of Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline Companies.* 1977-. \$12. Indexing: None. OCLC 4258329. ISSN 0162-9670. SuDocs no. E3.25:. GPO Item 0438-B-01. S/N 061-003-00752-0. Issue examined: 1990.

This report presents financial and operation information from all major interstate natural gas companies operating in the United States.

An overview stresses the importance of the 1978 Natural Gas Policy Act and 1986 Tax Reform Act on the operations of natural gas producers.<sup>14</sup> It also lists 1990 statistics for the 44 interstate natural gas pipeline companies listed in this volume. These statistics include balance sheet statements, cash flow, gas customers, sales, operating revenues, gas operation and maintenance expenses, sales advertising, customer services, information and research, development and demonstration expenditures, plus selected physical characteristics of the overall natural gas industry including number of storage wells, and pipeline mileage.

Appendixes include an index of which states individual companies provide service to, orders of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and major pipeline companies with subsidiary companies.

*Gas Supplies of Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline Companies.* 1977-. \$6. Indexing: None. OCLC 5368814. ISSN 0565-0127. SuDocs no. E3.25/2:. GPO Item 0438-B-01. S/N 061-003-00746-5. Issue examined: 1990.

This annual provides information concerning the complete reserves, production, and delivery capabilities of the 68 interstate pipeline companies required to file such information with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

An overview section summarizes topics such as domestic natural gas reserves and annual production. Primary sections of this work provide statistics on the distribution of natural gas reserves and production, the domestic and total natural gas supplies of major jurisdictional companies, deliverability, and pipeline imports.

Appendixes cover data collection and report methodology and list jurisdictional companies and state subdivisions. The cumulative result is a picture of ongoing developments in natural gas supply and delivery, as well as possible future trends in these areas, which should benefit individuals and organizations interested in these areas. A bibliography and a glossary are included.

## ELECTRIC

*Electric Power Monthly.* (Distributed in microfiche) 1980-. \$87. Indexing: *Energy Info.Abstr.*, *Environ.Abstr.*, *Predicasts*, *Amer.Stat.Ind.* OCLC 7056394. ISSN 0732-2035. SuDocs no. E3.11/17-8:. GPO Item 0435-E-18. S/N 761-002-00000-7. Issue examined: April 1992.

*Electric Power Monthly* provides monthly summaries of national, state, and census division electric utility statistics. Contents include feature articles on nonutility power producers and electric utility demand-side management. Other sections highlight monthly trends and developments in the electric utility industry and provide monthly statistics on net generation, consumption, stocks, receipt/cost, sales revenue, average revenue per kilowatt hour, and monthly and annual plant aggregates involving net generation, fuel consumption, fuel stocks, receipts, costs, and fossil fuel quality.

Appendixes list specific power disturbances and their impact, references to related EIA publications, and technical notes. A glossary is included.

*Electric Power Annual.* 1982-. \$9.50. Indexing: None. OCLC 7844851. ISSN 0736-9352. SuDocs no. E3.11/17-10:. GPO Item 0435-E-18. S/N 061-003-00743-1. Issue examined: 1990.

This annual summarizes electric utility statistics at national, state, and regional levels. The "Industry at a Glance" column profiles electric power industry ownership and performance, reviews generating capacity and other statistics for that year, and makes various quantitative projections for the next two decades.

Other sections examine present and proposed electric utility generating capabilities, net utility generation broken down by energy source throughout



the country, electric utility fossil fuel statistics, retail sales and revenue, financial statistics, and environmental statistics including emissions and electric power transactions such as resource sharing among utilities.

Appendixes list the time, cause, location, duration, and customers affected by major disturbances in electric service, a bibliography, technical notes describing the various forms electric utilities are required to submit to EIA, and a glossary.

*Electric Plant Cost and Power Production Expenses.* 1985-. \$9.50. Indexing: None. SuDocs no. E3.17/4-2:. GPO Item 0429-T-25. S/N 061-003-00761-9. Issue examined: 1990.

This annual provides data on operation, maintenance, and fuel expenses for all major U.S. investor-owned electric utilities. The overview provides industrywide coverage of electric plant costs. Subsequent sections provide detailed cost breakdowns for hydroelectric, fossil-fueled steam electric, nuclear steam-electric, and gas turbine and small electric plants with listings provided for individual plants of specific utilities.

Appendixes list electric utilities by state, provide alphabetical listings of the aforementioned varieties of plants, design and ownership for jointly owned plants, technical notes on forms used in compiling data for this publication, a map of regional Electric Reliability Council areas, and a glossary.

The overall picture provides detailed coverage of the various annual costs borne by U.S. electric utility companies. This portrait would be strengthened further if the financial and personnel costs incurred by these companies due to governmental regulation were also incorporated into these figures as well as the costs passed on to consumers due to such regulation.

*Financial Statistics of Selected Publicly Owned Electric Utilities.* 1982-. \$19. Indexing: None. OCLC 23183041. SuDocs no. E3.18/4-3:. GPO Item 0435-E-01. S/N 061-003-00745-7. Issue examined: 1990.

This annual contains summarized and detailed financial data on publicly owned electric utilities. It opens with an introduction providing background data on the U.S. electric power industry including federal electric utilities and rural electric cooperatives.

The first section provides summary statistics of selected publicly owned electric utilities. Contents in this section include the largest publicly owned electric utilities by sale and composite balance sheets for 1989-1990.

A second section of detailed public owned utility statistics represents the heart of this compilation. The numerous features of this section include the twenty largest utilities ranked by revenues,<sup>15</sup> utility operation

and maintenance expenses within states, the number of consumers, sales, and operating revenues by these utilities within a state, and sources of energy generated by individual utilities.

The third section provides summary statistics from federal electric utilities including the Tennessee Valley Authority, Southwestern Power Administration, and Bonneville Power Administration.

Appendixes feature summary statistics of rural electric cooperative buyers, publicly owned electric utility respondents, and technical notes. A glossary is included.

*Annual Outlook for U.S. Electric Power.* 1985-. \$5.50. Indexing: None. OCLC 12745998. ISSN 1276-6667. SuDocs no. E3.50:. GPO Item 0435-E-35. S/N 061-003-00711-2. Issue examined: 1991.

A summary of the U.S. electric power industry for 1990 is included along with forecasts of developments in this industry until 2010.

An executive summary stresses the modest growth of 1990 electricity sales, the increased share electricity has in the energy market, and the multiple strategies electricity suppliers will use to meet increased electricity demands. *Annual Outlook for U.S. Electric Power* then divides into three sections covering electric power in 1990, the outlook for U.S. electric power through 2010, and the impact of certain provisions of the 1990 Clean Air Act on the electricity industry. Specific topics covered in these sections include the fall of real electricity prices, electricity encountering the environmental movement, that existing electric capacity will meet demand until the mid-1990s, regional differences in electric generation and sulfur dioxide emissions, and that utilities will stop using high sulfur coal by 2010.<sup>16</sup>

## NUCLEAR

*Commercial Nuclear Power: Prospects for the United States and the World.* 1983-. \$8.50. Indexing: None. ISSN 1044-2707. SuDocs no. E3.51:. GPO Item 0435-E-36. S/N 061-003-00714-7. Issue examined: 1991.

*Commercial Nuclear Power* provides global data and analysis for commercial nuclear generating units and nuclear power projections in countries with free market economies.

The executive summary and introduction summarize U.S. and international nuclear power trends. A chapter on U.S. nuclear power status also provides speculative projections for U.S. nuclear industry immediate-term performance through 2010 and long-term prospects through 2030. Subsequent chapters cover institutional and technological developments, international commercial nuclear power, and foreign

nuclear power programs with distinctions made between countries with market-oriented and centrally planned economies.

Appendixes list nuclear power plant locations in the United States and selected developed countries, descriptions of projection methodology, operating U.S. nuclear power plants plus those being constructed, U.S. reactors ordered between 1953 and 1990, foreign nuclear plants operating and under construction, and annual capacity and generation projections for U.S. nuclear power plants. A glossary is included.

## OTHER

*Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales.* (Distributed in microfiche) 1989-. \$3.75. Indexing: None. OCLC 23271244. SuDocs no. E3.11/11-3: GPO Item 0434-A-20. S/N 001-003-00724-4. Issue examined: 1990.

*Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales* is an annual documenting fuel oil and kerosene sales in the United States. Each volume opens with an introduction providing an overview of trends within these fields. Subsequent sections summarize and quantify 1990 sales of fuel oil and kerosene, analyze prospective changes in the color of home heating oil due to the 1990 Clean Air Act and EPA regulations, and list adjusted fuel oil and kerosene sales figures for 1990.

Technical notes and an appendix are included.

*Solar Collector Manufacturing Activity.* 1978-. \$4. Indexing: None. OCLC 5104677. ISSN 0197-2022. SuDocs no. E3.19/2; GPO Item 0429-T-20. S/N 061-003-00747-3. Issue examined: 1990.

This annual provides summary and detailed data from U.S. manufacturers on shipments of solar thermal collectors and photovoltaic cells and modules within each issue.

Detailed contents include highlights of 1990 developments in solar collector and photovoltaic cell and module manufacturing. Sections provide breakdowns in these areas including summaries of industry conditions, shipments to and from states, import and export shipments and destinations, employment data, product distribution, technology status, and photovoltaic industry plans.

Appendixes list survey methodology and forms, companies responding to the solar thermal collector and photovoltaic module/cell manufacturers' survey, and selected shipment and manufacturing data. A glossary is included.

## NOTES

1. U.S. Congress, General Accounting Office, *Performance Evaluation of the Energy Information Administration* (Washington, DC: GPO, July 1988), 6.

2. See *Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974, Statutes at Large*, 88, sec. 13, 107-08 (1974); and *Department of Energy Organization Act, Statutes at Large*, 91, sec. 205, 572-74 (1977).

3. *Performance Evaluation of the Energy Information Administration*, 6.

4. *Department of Energy Organization Act*, sec. 205 (a)(2).

5. See U.S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee, *Maintaining the Quality of Energy Statistics for Economic and Energy Analysis* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1982), 21-22; U.S. Congress, Government Printing Office, Calvin A. Kent, "The Energy Information Administration's Role in the Federal Information System," *Administrative Notes: Newsletter of the Federal Depository Library Program* 13, no. 14 (15 July 1992): 6; and Frank Bodine and Fred Boercker, "Sources of State-Level Energy Data," *State Government News* 25 (June 1982): 14.

6. U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review* (July 1992).

7. U.S. Department of Energy, *Secretary's Annual Report to Congress* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1990), 303, 384.

8. U.S. Department of Energy, *National Energy Strategy: Powerful Ideas for America*, 1st ed., 1991/1992 (Washington, DC: GPO, February 1991), 24.

9. *National Energy Strategy*, 206.

10. See U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *State Energy Price and Expenditure Report 1989* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1991), 246; U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns 1990: Texas* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1992), 199, 201; and Doss H. White, Jr. and L. Edwin Garner, "The Mineral Industry of Texas," in *1990 Minerals Yearbook Volume II Area Reports: Domestic* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1992), 475-486.

11. See Robert L. McDaniel, *Patillo Higgins and the Search for Texas Oil* (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1989), 71; and Daniel Yergin, *The Prize: The Epic Quest for Oil, Money, and Power* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1991), 87.



12. U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 1992* (1992): v.

13. U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Profiles of Foreign Direct Investment in U.S. Energy 1990* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1992), vii.

14. U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Statistics of Interstate Natural Gas Pipeline Companies 1990* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1992), 1.

15. U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Financial Statistics of Selected Publicly Owned Electric Utilities* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1992), 21.

16. U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Annual Outlook for U.S. Electric Power 1991* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1991), 1-2, 6, 11, 17-18, 36.

(continued from page 52)

2. In refereeing manuscripts submitted for publication, expedite the evaluation. Some publishers exert considerable effort to follow up on those involved in the peer review process.

3. In preparing the article for publication, conform to the standards of the publisher.

4. Complete the manuscript before submitting it.

5. Adhere to the publisher's schedule for returning corrected galley and page proof and notify the publisher well in advance of travel itinerary and address changes.

What about the future? Many scientific publishers now have projects to test various approaches to computer-based publications. The technology is here, but there are serious questions:

1. Will we accept computer-based publications, or will we require ink-on-paper publication along with it?

2. What will the peer review process be in context with computer-based publication? Will we conduct our usual peer

review using author-keyboarded manuscript and subsequently publish by computer dissemination after acceptance?

3. Do we have the courage to take a tougher stand on what should be published to slow down the proliferation of new scientific journals and decrease pagination of existing ones?

4. Is there a practice we can develop that would provide for journal publication in new and evolving areas and slow down publication in old areas of lessening interest? If the changes in research policies currently being discussed by federal officials become reality, then there is likely to be a decrease in the number of articles available for publication in our traditional areas. Wouldn't we be well-advised to consider these matters realistically and take steps to accommodate the change that is likely to be inevitable?

We can probably not, at least without the help of the mathematical community, control costs of ink-on-paper publication. At risk is the preservation of many of our journals—the economics of the market place always will be the ultimate consideration.

*Anderson* is co-chair, AMS Library Committee, and mathematics librarian, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

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The Pierian Press • P.O. Box 1808 • Ann Arbor, MI 48106 • (800) 678-2435 • fax (313) 434-6409

